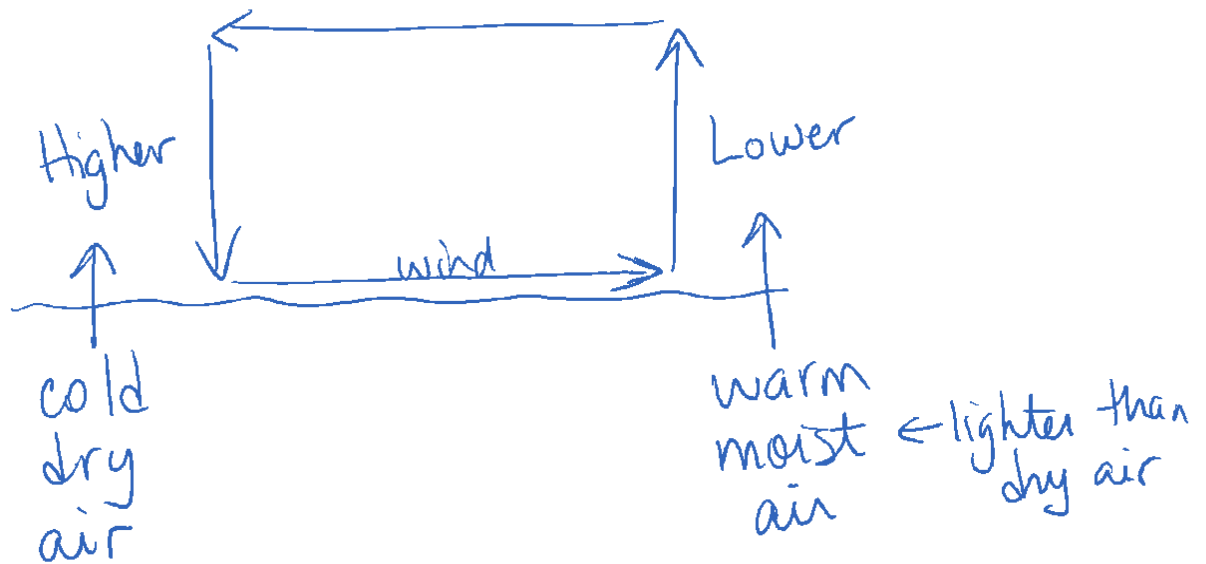


# Wind

October 19, 2015 1:54 PM

- blows from H pressure to L pressure




- normally wind blows straight from the centre of a high to the centre of a low... BUT

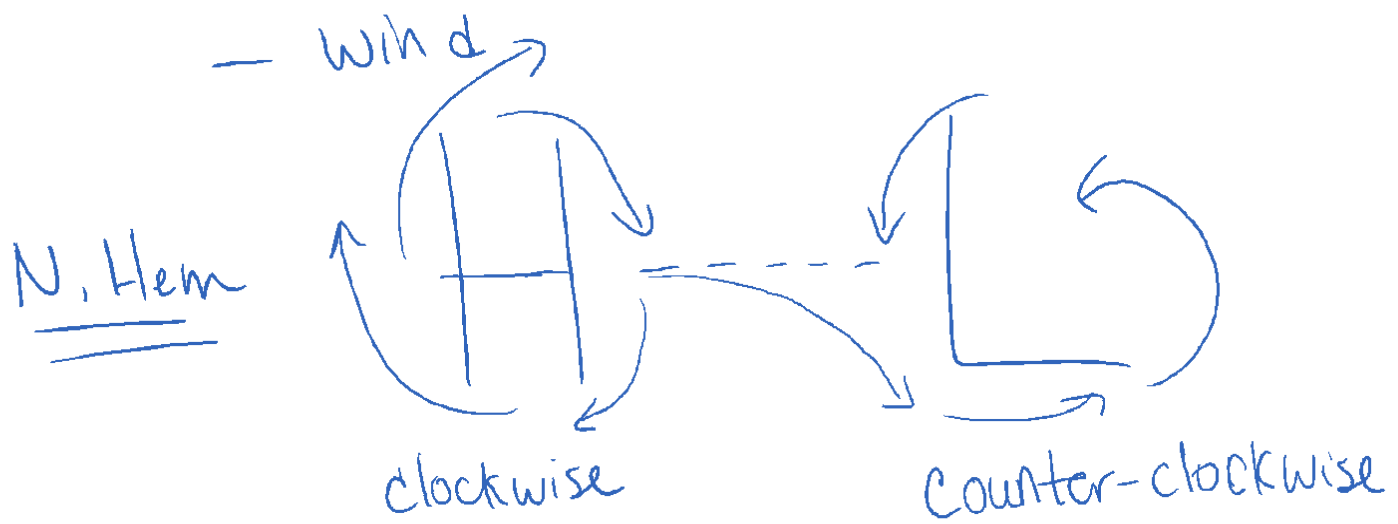
the Coriolis Effect causes wind to change direction....

- Coriolis Effect

- caused by  $\oplus$ 's rotation

- causes winds to veer to the right in the N. hemisphere

- wind 



→ air moving ccw around low  
 → " " cw " high

— S. hem — opposite



## Air Masses

— a large body of air with generally uniform temperature and humidity.

Types of Air Masses — based on where they formed

Polar — cold

Tropical — warm

Continental — dry

maritime - humid  
or combinations

mP - cold, humid air

cT - warm, dry air

- Air masses can control the weather for a relatively long time (days to months).
- most weather changes occur along the edges of these air masses at boundaries called "Fronts"

## Fronts

- the boundaries between air masses
- named for the temperature of the air mass they are leading
- weather map symbols



cold front moving down page



warm front moving down page



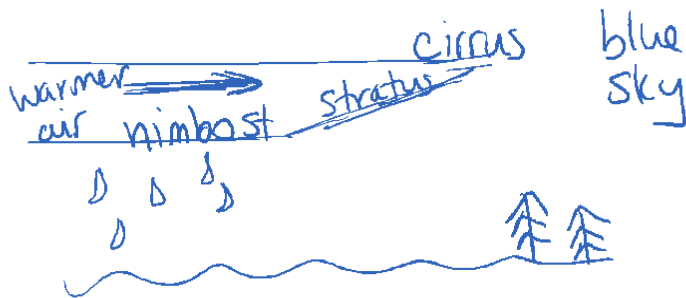
stationary front, not moving  
(Collision of cold + warm fronts)



occluded front, cold front

runs over the warm front  
(moving up page)

## Warm Front



- gentle slope
- gradual rising of the air along the front
- layered clouds (stratus)
- precipitation
- slower moving

## Cold Front



- steeper slope
- pushes air up as cold air goes under
- abrupt air rise
- showery, thunderstorms
- move faster

## Questions

Pg 530 # 6, 7a, 8, 9

Pg 537 # 17

Pg 546 # 1, 3

Pg 549 # 6a, 7

Pg 551 # 10, 11